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It's Chilly For Republicans.

Stanley's Opening Speech at Lawrence
Heard by Less People Than McNall
Addressed in the Short
Grass Country.

ABUSE IN ARGUMENT'S STEAD.

When Stanley's Lawrence meeting, at which he was to open the campaign was announced, many people recalled the fact that it had previously been stated that the opening would occur in the enemy's stronghold, and that they would there demonstrate that the people were interested in Republican success this year and that Populism was doomed. The opening meeting was held at Lawrence last Thursday.

According to the Topeka Journal there were 1,000 persons present. The Kansas City Times places the attendance at 800; the Kansas City Journal carefully refrains from giving any figures as to the attendance, while the Topeka Capital says that the attendance was large. These statements are amusing in view of the fact that on the same day, in Pratt, in a county casting less than 800 votes, Governor Leedy and Webb McNall had an audience of more than 1,000 people, notwithstanding that it was merely an ordinary campaign meeting and that it was generally known in advance that the Governor's physical condition was such that it would prevent him from speaking. It should also be remembered that Lawrence, in which Mr. Stanley's opening meeting occurred, has a population of more than 11,000 and that the Republican majority in that city is nearly as large as the aggregate attendance at this meeting.

The result of Mr. Stanley's meeting seems to show that the people are not much interested in Republicanism this year. Mr. Stanley's speech was devoted to allegations that the Republican party was entitled to the sole credit for the success of the late war with Spain and to a wholesale denunciation of Populism and everything connected with it. He demonstrated that he proposes to make his campaign one of abuse of the Populists instead of one of education along the lines of good government.

Mr. Stanley complained because the legislation enacted by Populists did not benefit every laboring man in the State. He admitted that the legislation which the Populists had given in the interest of the laborer was good, but that it was in the interest of so small a portion of the laborers of the State that it did not amount to a fulfillment of pledges. He went back and listed a lot of laws which had been passed almost a generation ago and long before the present crop of Republican politicians had anything to do with State affairs and showed that his party was really friendly to the laboring man.

He then took up the record of Superintendent McNall and began by saying that he did not want to detract from any good thing that Webb had done. He referred to a number of things which Mr. McNall has done, preceding each statement with the word "if," as if to cast a doubt as to whether the things had really been done or not. This was doubtless done because Mr. Stanley knows so little about Kansas affairs that he

really doesn't know what Mr. McNall has done. He pointed out that if Mr. McNall had really done all of the things which it was claimed that he had, he had merely done his duty and was not entitled to any special credit.

Mr. Stanley neglected to state that the people took a different view of this matter and felt that in view of the utter failure of his Republican predecessors to do their plain duty, that special credit was really due to an officer who had due regard for the interests of the people. Mr. Stanley juggled the figures, showing the income from this department under the present and preceding administrations in such a way as to really make it appear that Mr. McNall had not turned into the treasury many thousands of dollars in excess of the deposits of his predecessor. Of course Mr. Stanley's hearers did not take these figures seriously, as there was probably no one present who was not more familiar with the facts than the speaker.

Considerable time was then spent in showing that the valued policy law was enacted by Republicans and that Republican Superintendents had invariably declared for the enforcement of this law. Mr. Stanley's lack of knowledge of Kansas affairs probably accounts for omitting reference to the fact that Republican Superintendents had merely stated that the law should be enforced and then spent their time taking life easy, while all of the companies that chose to do so violated the law without restraint.

Mr. Stanley is deeply grieved because the Populists have reconstructed their State plank on the railroad question to conform to the decisions of the United States Supreme court. He has discovered that this was a very unwise thing for Populists to do, notwithstanding that he and his present associates always insisted that a maximum freight law was not only unconstitutional but that it would be ruinous to the railroad interests of the State. He cited the fact that in 1893 Mr. Greenlee, of Reno county, prepared a bill, which in some respects covered the same ground as the plank in the 1898 Populist platform and declared that Populists voted against this bill. Of course he knew that at that time the United States Supreme court had not declared squarely against maximum freight laws and that Populists were honestly endeavoring to enact legislation in line with their platform pledges.

Mr. Stanley should parenthetically observe at this point that it was utterly impossible to get the Douglas house railroad committee to report this Greenlee bill until after the Dunsmore house members came in and the railroad committee was increased in order to give the Populists representation. Mr. Stanley neglected to cite any record of the House of Representatives showing that the members of the house elected by the Populist voted against the Greenlee bill.

Mr. Stanley admitted that the school book law had many good qualities and also admitted that there was some virtue in the stock yards law. He had evidently been down among the people to the extent that he had discovered that these and most all other laws passed by the Populist Legislature were so popular with the people that he could not afford to speak of them in disparaging terms.

In his reference to national politics Mr. Stanley claimed the credit for the construction of the navy under the Harrison administration, but Mr. Stanley will learn when he has made something

of a study of public affairs that the construction of the present navy began under the first Cleveland administration and many of the naval vessels built during President Harrison's administration were built as the result of contracts made during the term of his predecessor. Mr. Stanley sarcastically referred to the resolutions in the interest of Cuba adopted by the Populist and Democratic national conventions, and followed these with the assertion that the Republican sympathy for the Cuban patriots was demonstrated by its action in freeing them in 100 days time. One of the most amusing features of Mr. Stanley's speech was his reference to Dewey in connection with the Republican freeing of Cuba. This reference will be all the more amusing when it comes to be generally known that Admiral Dewey is one of the rank-est Democrats who claims citizenship in the United States. After issuing the regulation emancipation proclamation to the colored voters and indulging in a few elocutionary generalities, Mr. Stanley gave way to Candidate Bowersock.

Army Death List is Long.

The Chicago Tribune has given considerable attention to losses of the army by sickness and in action and has prepared a full list of the deaths. The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of the disease. The list by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas, 352.
Santiago, 341.
San Francisco, 78.
Camp Alger, 75.
Jacksonville, 50.
Tampa, 58.
Miami, 76.
Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, etc., 115.
State camps, 36.
Transports and hospital ships, 90.
Total, 1,284.

Deaths are attributed to the following causes: Typhoid fever, 515; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 63; meningitis, 47; malaria, 81; pneumonia, 61; causes reported as fever, 106; miscellaneous ailments or diagnosis not reported, 327.

Of the regular army 290 are dead; Massachusetts is second, with 130; Illinois third, with 100; Michigan fourth, with 91, and New York fifth, with 85.

Kansas Day at Omaha.

September 1 was Kansas day at the Omaha exposition. An appropriate program had been arranged and was carried out. Commissioner John E. Frost presided. Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, and President Wattles, of the exposition, delivered addresses of welcome. The response was by ex-Governor Glick. The principal addresses were made by President Will of the State Agricultural college, C. B. Hoffman of Enterprise and Commissioner A. W. Smith of McPherson. A large crowd was in attendance and the day was a creditable one for the great Sunflower State. Governor Leedy was unable to be present and deliver the principal address. Bishop Millsapugh delivered the invocation. After the exercises were over a dinner was given by the Kansas commission. In the evening fireworks were a leading feature. Many prominent Kansans were present, and the day was all that could be expected. It was a credit to the board of Kansas managers and every Kansan who was present was fortunate, indeed.

Clemens Talks of Williams' Order.

It is Held to be as Fully Warranted as
a Probate Judge's Order Restraining
Ing Dewey Would Be.

CORPORATIONS HAVE A FRIEND.

That thoughtful guardian of Kansas, Judge Williams, of Arkansas and the universe, having arrived at Manitou, the executive and judicial branches of the State government can now take a much needed vacation. The judge will kindly take the State of Kansas to his rooms at his Manitou hotel and wisely care for it there, and see that the reckless little orphan keeps out of mischief and breaks no valuable corporation bric-a-brac during the heated spell. Seriously, there can be no doubt about Judge Williams' right and power to do what he has done for a Kansas coal company. He has just as much jurisdiction to enjoin the Attorney General of Kansas from going after rebellious coal mine operators as the Probate Judge of Shawnee county would have to enjoin Dewey from trying to make Aguinaldo to be good; and I hope the Attorney General will treat this injunction with all the respect that the supposed injunction by Judge Dolman would undoubtedly be treated by Admiral Dewey. There can be no doubt that if Sheriff Cook should sail across the seas and, clambering over the deck of the rear admiral's flag ship, should present to that officer a certified copy of an injunction by Judge Dolman telling the conqueror of Manila to cease interfering with the insurgent chief's philanthropic endeavors to hold up everybody in sight as the Kansas mine operators hold up their miners, Dewey would send some kind of word back to Dolman before proceeding to mop up the earth with Aguinaldo. I think Boyle owes Judge Williams similar courtesy.

I protested against a previous Manitou injunction by the judicial gentleman from Arkansas, and firmly insisted that that he had no power to do such a thing. I wish it understood that I have recanted the heretical opinion then heedlessly expressed. I am not protesting this time. There is absolutely nothing Judge Williams cannot do with his miraculous judicial wand—except, perhaps, to refuse a corporation an injunction against a Kansas law or a Kansas court. I know him as a man and would warm up to him and like him, for he is a good fellow off the bench; but his awful, jovellike power scares the life out of me and I am almost terrified when I find myself laughing at one of his jokes; it is as if one were to be surprised into an indecorous guffaw right in the presence of the great white throne. On the other hand, I am afraid not to laugh.

"You can't enjoy a man's society under such depressing circumstances; and if Judge Williams feels deprived of what he is entitled to of my company, as I fear he sometimes does, he must attribute the deprivation to the awe of him which his judicial mightiness inspires."

A man who is a mere Arkansas district judge, and yet can sit in Colorado and by his mighty fiat flatten out the entire executive, legislative and judicial branches of the State government of an adjoining State is not a man to be fooled with; and I, at least, am going to treat

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